

The Columbian.

VOL 43.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1909.

NO 38.

WHEN YOU WANT TO

Open a Bank Account Have a Check Cashed
Borrow Money, or Make an Investment

CALL ON THE OLD RELIABLE -

The Farmers National Bank OF BLOOMSBURG

Capital, \$60,000

Surplus \$100,000

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. L. MOYER N. U. FUNK C. M. CREVELING C. A. KLEIM
W. L. WHITE C. W. RUNYON DR. J. J. BROWN M. MILLEISEN

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

NEW NORMAL MED.

Thirty Students Enrolled This Year
In That Department of
the Normal.

RAPIDLY GROWING

Among its many well equipped departments the Bloomsburg State Normal School has a newly developed one which is worthy of the general attention of the public, not only because of its efficiency, but also on account of the splendid work which has been done by Professor D. S. Hartline in developing it to its present state.

This is the Medical Preparatory Department which has grown in the past seven or eight years from a small beginning to be a very important part of the local institution.

The history of its growth is gradual. The work first developed from the needs of the biological department, which branch of the school Professor Hartline has made one of the most thorough and well cared for of any in the schools of the State, and which, with its new spacious and modern accommodations in Science Hall, is exceedingly well equipped for scientific work.

About seven years ago Professor Hartline, whose schedule has always been a busy one, found that it was difficult for him, unassisted, to prepare all of the material and to make the dissections necessary for the biological department. He interested three or four students of the physical training course in the work, and with his assistance, they made good headway with it. They became good students and showed that they were capable, occasionally conducting a quiz in the biological classes.

Wishing to do some research work in anatomy, Professor Hartline invited these four students to join him, and accordingly an evening class was started which continued for a number of years, although as yet no space had been allotted it on the school schedule.

The first official recognition which was given to it by the school authorities was when Dr. A. K. Aldinger, who was giving the course in physical training, decided that some anatomical courses were necessary. Professor Hartline's courses were then put upon the regular schedule and since then, offering a two year's course, the Medical Preparatory Department has been an ever increasing branch of the school—with thirty students this year.

It is intended to prepare men for further study in medicine, and in surgery particularly. Young women are prepared for becoming trained nurses or science teachers.

It is not in any sense intended to keep young men from college, for they are advised to take a college course and follow this up with study at a medical school.

This preparatory course is intended as a substitute for the old way in which young men have been wont to begin their study of medicine. Many have registered with some physician and in return for doing chores and other work have received instruction in anatomy. With this superficial knowledge, they have entered medical schools and have found that they were insufficiently prepared for the work. This plan was found unsatisfactory, and Professor Hartline has made an effort to supply these future doctors with the biological foundation which every modern physician must have.

This special work is not allowed

FOUR INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

While standing near the Shaffer bridge at the S. B. & B. station on Tuesday evening the bus team of Clark Miller became frightened at the train, and started off on a run with no driver. Miller's father had just left their heads.

In the bus were Mrs. William Casey, Mrs. Harry Miller, John Larned and a son of M. Shoemaker of town, and J. C. Creveling of Espy. As there was no way to reach the lines the passengers jumped out, and all but the boy were injured.

Mrs. Casey was rendered unconscious, being badly bruised and shoulder sprained; John Larned had his leg lacerated; Mrs. Miller had her wrist, elbow and knee sprained, and many bruises; J. C. Creveling got a sprained ankle and bruises. None of the injuries are dangerous, and all will recover.

Dr. Shuman was sent for, and gave medical aid to the two ladies, the others having come to town on the baggage wagon.

The horses were not caught until they nearly reached Bloomsburg. No damage was done to the team or bus.

GONE TO HARTFORD.

G. Edward Elwell has gone to Hartford, Conn., to be present at the opening of Trinity College, where he graduated in June, and to participate in what is known in colleges as the "rushing season". This is the time when there is a great scramble among the various college fraternities for new members, and each puts forth its greatest efforts to secure the best of the new material in the Freshman class. For a few days the electioneering goes on at a pace that exceeds the warmest political campaign.

After the war is over, and the new men have been secured, the marked attentions to them suddenly cease, and they become ordinary freshmen, whose duty it is to meekly take orders from the other classmen.

to interfere in any way with the main object of the school, that is, the preparing of teachers for the public schools.

Students of this, the youngest department of the school, have already been successful in medicine. One went direct to a medical school in Denver, and was made instructor in physiology in his own class the first year he was there. The following year he was made instructor in all the histology given in the institution.

Special provision has been made for the organization of a Biological Club which meets one evening a week for the discussion of philosophical and practical subjects growing out of the regular course, but outside of the regular instruction.

Medical men of town have been very helpful in forwarding the work of this group of studies, and have advised young men and women to take up their work in this department.

Dr. J. W. Bruner has given lectures and furnished material to these classes. Dr. S. B. Arment has also aided to a great extent. Through Bloomsburg physicians prominent out of town medical men have visited the school, and the State Tuberculosis Exhibit came here.

To Professor Hartline belongs great credit for having by tireless efforts, and by depriving himself of nearly all leisure time and exercise, brought into existence a new and efficient department of the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business September 1st, 1909.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
U. S. Bonds - - \$100,000.00	Capital Stock, - \$100,000.00
Loans and Investments - 562,806.99	Surplus and Profits 61,466.71
Furniture and Fixtures - 8,000.00	Circulation - 100,000.00
Cash and Reserve 107,723.69	Bank Deposits, - 7,907.67
	Individual Deposits 509,156.30
\$778,530.68	\$778,530.68

WM. H. HIDLAY, CASHIER.

A. Z. SCHOCH, PRESIDENT.

DESCENDED FROM FULTON.

Bloomsburg Lady is Attending Hudson-Fulton Celebration in New York.

Mrs. Nora Finney Sterner, wife of Prof. L. P. Sterner, went to New York today, as a guest of the committee representing the city, having in charge the arrangements for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Mrs. Sterner is a great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Fulton Finney who was a sister of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, and who built the first steamboat, the "Clermont," and ran it up the Hudson River.

Mrs. Sterner was accompanied by her ten-years-old son, Robert Fulton Sterner. During their stay in the city, with all direct or collateral descendants of the steamboat inventor, they will be accorded every homage by the committee. They will be given a special boat on which to view the big naval parade, will review the replica of the "Half Moon," the boat in which Sir Hendrik Hudson discovered Staten Island. They will also be shown many other courtesies, having had a special invitation from the city.

SATURDAY NIGHT FIRE.

A fire occurred in a house on Railroad street between Third and Fourth on Saturday evening. It started in a room on the second floor through which a stove pipe passes. Mrs. Rambo first saw it and gave the alarm.

The house belongs to Geo. Trump and was occupied by John Collins and family. Three children were asleep and they were rescued with difficulty, the flames having gained much headway before any one could get in, the front door being locked. Mr. and Mrs. Collins were out at the time.

By hard fighting the firemen confined the fire to the one building, though Mrs. Rambo's house was in great danger.

There are seven children in the Collins family, and all their clothing and the furniture was destroyed. The family is at James Lawlor's for the present.

Mr. Trump's loss on the building is said to be nearly \$1000, with but little insurance.

The firemen were promptly on hand and did good service.

MACHINERY STARTED.

The first matches were made at Fear Match Factory on Tuesday. The first block was fed into the machine by Mrs. Fear. Everything worked like a charm. Two other machines, each with a capacity of 4,000,000 matches a day, were started yesterday, and two more are being set up.

It is expected that 150 hands will soon be employed, and this will be gradually increased.

The Fear plant is equipped with the best machinery that can be made, and is complete in every detail. That it will prove a great benefit to the town goes without saying.

A NEW VOLUME.

The first number of the second volume of the Bloomsburg *Lutheran*, a little paper published weekly by Rev. J. E. Byers, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, will appear this week.

It is an auxiliary to the work of the church, and contains announcements, and other matters of interest to the congregation.

THE SCHOOL AND THE LAW.

The state of Pennsylvania has long since recognized the benefits and the necessity for public schools, and for this reason the legislature has appropriated millions of dollars year after year for the maintenance of these schools.

The object of compulsory education is two fold; first, for the benefit of the individual, and second, for the protection of society. With an education the individual is put on a self-supporting basis. He is furnished with the tools that will enable him to earn an honest living in the trades or in business. Being able to take care of himself, he is not likely to become a public charge.

With children whose home surroundings are pleasant and refined there is but little need for a compulsory law requiring them to attend school until sixteen years of age. These as a class are not the ones who play truant, though of course there are exceptions. There are children in this town, and in every town, who need the help of the compulsory law to keep them from being as their fathers are, worthless, lazy, and besotted. The fathers are so, because in many cases their fathers before them were of the same breed.

And here is where the rights of society attach. It is largely from the ignorant and the depraved class that the criminal element comes. For them the public must maintain poor houses, and jails, and courts, and hence it is interested in having every child educated at least sufficiently to enable it to care for itself in maturer years. This the public school does for them.

There are parents who are not fit to be parents. They have no interest in the education of their offspring, and would rather have them doing something to add a little to the family revenue, either by working, or begging, or stealing, it matters little which, than to have them preparing for future usefulness by going to school.

And here is where the necessity for a truant officer arises. It is for the vicious boys who stay out of school in spite of their parents, and for the unfortunate boys whose parents do not care whether they go or not.

The law has done all it can do for these children. It provides for the appointment of a truant officer, and vests him with authority to enforce attendance. If these provisions are not enforced where they are needed, and boys grow into men, and continue to be the town drones and loafers, generation after generation, it is the fault of the community, and not of the boys.

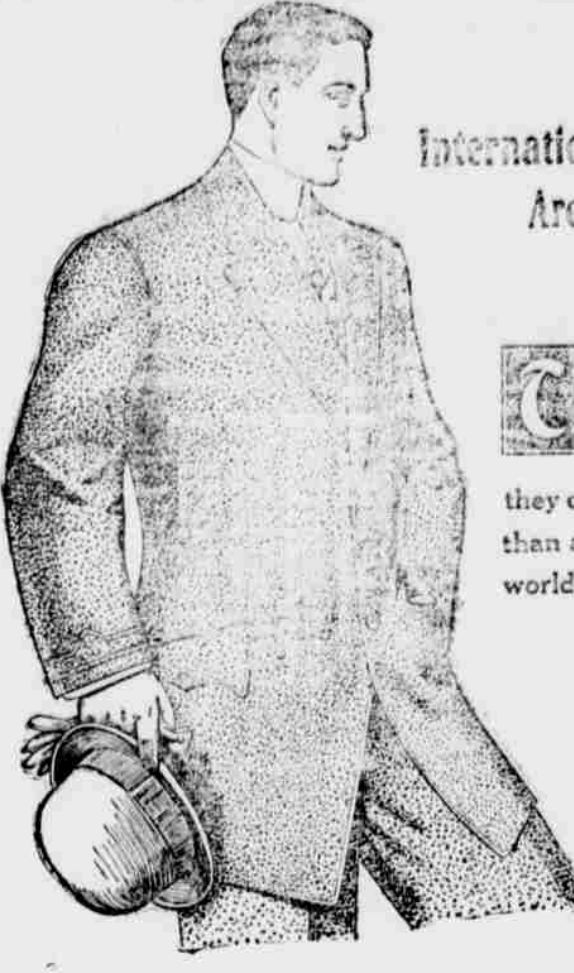
MANY IMPROVEMENTS.

While much work has been going on in town, the improvements on Main street are among the most notable. The new Fair store, J. L. Sharpless remodeled store, the Farmers' National Bank, the new front in the Wells building, and the new Robbins building, show the enterprise of our business men, and also show that the business of the town warrants and demands these many improvements.

But few towns can boast better stores or finer buildings.

FOOT-BALL ACCIDENT.

Hubert Gleason, a Normal senior, had his collar bone broken last Thursday afternoon while practicing with the foot-ball squad by colliding with another player. He has played on the team for the past two years.



International Clothes
Are The Finest
In America.

THIS statement is based on the fact that they clothe more men than any tailor in the world.

They would not have the largest trade if their clothes were not the finest.

Samples now on display—to measure only, and at popular prices.

\$12 to \$40

The finest there is in
ready to wear
clothes.

We are leaders in Boy's
Suits.

2.50 TO 8.00

Stetson Hats For Fall

Adler's Gloves For Fall

Cluett Shirts For Fall

Luzerne Underwear For Fall

L. and W. Trousers For Fall

**TOWNSEND'S
CORNER**

**CLOTHING STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.
Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.
Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—
"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal, and shall be as follows:—
He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the session of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal."

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.
Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—
"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; no person shall be elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—
"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms."

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.
Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—
"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—
"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district."

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.
Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—
"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified electors of the city; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—
"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified electors of the city; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished."

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.
Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, in each even-numbered year, by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—
"The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in such even-numbered years, by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year."

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.
Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, so as to read:—
All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve."

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Four.
Section 8. Amend section four of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be elected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—
"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only. Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be elected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service."

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.
Section 9. Amend section one of article twelve, which reads as follows:—
"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—
"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except in the case of special elections, which may be required to fill unexpired terms."

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.
Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—
"County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law."

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.
Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—
"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified electors of the city; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished."

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"The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in such even-numbered years, by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year."

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"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, so as to read:—
All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve."

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"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only. Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be elected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service."

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"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except in the case of special elections, which may be required to fill unexpired terms."

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.
Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—
"County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law."

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.
Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Amendment Eleven—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.
Section 12. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Amendment Twelve—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.
Section 13. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Amendment Thirteen—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.
Section 14. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen. In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and every third year thereafter, one of the county commissioners and one of the county auditors shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

In the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter, and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for not more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.
Section 12. That no inconvenience arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:—
In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly shall be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at that general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten. After the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Crossed Ocean to Be Swindled.

Old Spanish Treasure Trick Worked on Confiding Maryland Farmer.

Journeying to Spain with a small fortune in his pocket, William A. Moffatt, a prosperous farmer of Hanover, Anne Arundel county Maryland, paid \$2800 in cash over to the men who have been running the Spanish hidden treasure swindle for many years. All told, he invested nearly \$5000 in the scheme. He is at his home now, bewailing his fate and seeking some plan whereby he may recover his money.

Moffatt, about seven weeks ago, received a letter, bearing the postmark of Madrid, Spain. The writer claimed to be a Russian nobleman, who had robbed the bank of which he was president and fled to Spain. The money was hidden away in a satchel. While in Spain the Russian was arrested for political reasons and thrown into prison at Madrid. Suspecting that he was in danger of being arrested, he had previously hidden the satchel. The letter proposed that Moffatt should come to Spain with as much money as he could raise to secure his release, and the recovery of the money, half of which was promised him for his goodness. Above all things, the letter implored secrecy.

Gathering all the ready cash he could lay hands on and borrowing from a few friends, who were taken into the secret, Moffatt journeyed to Boston and took the White Star steamer to Europe. This was six weeks ago.

What happened after he arrived in Madrid is not known, as Moffatt refused to tell. He gave the money over to the man designated in the letter and never saw him again. After waiting in vain for some days he realized that he had been swindled and sorrowfully returned to Maryland.

Druggists throughout the State are receiving communications from Leonard Pearson, secretary of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary board, notifying them that according to the act of April 27, 1907, they are required to report the names and addresses of all persons to whom they have sold tuberculin. This is the new drug used in testing cattle for tuberculosis. The State Department proposes to send its inspector to examine each animal to which the drug is administered, and if it is infected with the disease the cow will be killed.

The tremendous increase of property values in the uptown business district of New York city during the past generation, is indicated in the sale of a plot at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. The plot, which fetched \$1,900,000 last week was bought in 1868 by Paron Stevens for \$125,000. In forty years its value has increased to more than fifteen times that price.



The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds himself regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the good he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak," the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

To strengthen the stomach, restore the activity of the organs of digestion and nutrition and brace up the nerves, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is an unfailing remedy, and has the confidence of physicians as well as the praise of thousands healed by its use.

In the strictest sense "Golden Medical Discovery" is a temperance medicine. It contains neither narcotics, nor poisons, and is as free from alcohol as from opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs. All ingredients printed on its outside wrapper.

Don't let a dealer delude you for his own profit. There is no medicine for stomach, liver and blood "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery."

September Jurors.

The Jury Commissioners drew the following names from the wheel on Tuesday for the September term:

GRAND JURORS.

Wm. Hartman, Briarcreek.
Aaron Harder, Catawissa.
C. H. Campbell, Briarcreek.
Henry Loux, Berwick.
Jermiah Kester, Main township.
Wm. O. Giger, Centre township.
C. D. Bowers, Catawissa.
V. P. Eves, Millville.
Geo. W. Locke, Conyngham twp.
P. C. Case, West Berwick.
Carson Diehl, Beaver township.
Ellis Wertman, Centre township.
Albert Bower, Briarcreek township.
Wilson J. N. Main township.
George Klinger, Sugarloaf township.
N. J. Englehart, Scott township.
Samuel Sitter, Berwick.
L. S. Jacoby, Berwick.
R. S. Sands, Benton.
Harry Stees, Bloomsburg.
R. H. Morris, Bloomsburg.
W. G. Creveling, Fishingcreek twp.
John Bell, Montour township.
Bruce Callender, Briarcreek township.

FIRST WEEK JURORS.

L. B. Stiles, Benton.
Henry Parker, Greenwood.
R. T. Smith, Benton.
John Nungesser, Centre township.
A. B. Hartman, Hemlock township.
Milton Croop, Briarcreek.
R. E. Hosler, Beaver.
Chester Harman, Berwick.
Perry Knoose, Jackson.
George Vastine, Catawissa.
Edward Strohm, Bloomsburg.
John Wenner, Berwick.
Samuel G. Kashner, Bloomsburg.
W. H. Manning, West Berwick.
Lee George, Centralia.
George Holdren, Pine township.
Silas Shuman, Centre township.
J. W. Cherrington, Roaringcreek.
P. A. Fetterhoff, Millville.
John C. Reedy, Berwick.
John Butler, West Berwick.
N. F. Fowler, Berwick.
Charles Kline, Berwick.
John R. Murray, Centralia.
J. N. Bennett, Pine township.
S. N. Oehl, Hemlock.
Lewis Boston, West Berwick.
William Long, Catawissa.
C. F. Derr, Greenwood.
Walter Horner, Centralia.
W. W. Stout, West Berwick.
H. H. Henry, Orange township.
John Gortey, Bloomsburg.
J. M. Sober, Bloomsburg.
James Saltzer, Bloomsburg.
Albert Baker, Berwick.
Rev. M. M. Dry, Conyngham.
Charles Shuman, Centralia.
Harry Baker, Scott township.
Melvin Bird, Cleveland township.
James Cadow, Bloomsburg.
Geo. T. Crist, Bloomsburg.
Daniel Title, Pine township.
Charles E. Sult, Berwick.
Harry Gozler, Berwick.
Samuel Remley, Jackson township.
Isaac Oehl, Bloomsburg.
Joseph D. Potter, Pine township.

SECOND WEEK JURORS.

Jacob Wertz, West Berwick.
Seth Thomas, Centralia.
Frank E. Gorton, Bloomsburg.
A. W. Witner, Roaringcreek.
Charles Jones, Orange.
A. E. Fetterman, Centralia.
George B. Miller, Madison.
Charles F. Martz, Briarcreek.
Frank Stivets, Conyngham.
Jacob Yeager, Catawissa township.
Edward Rhoades, Cleveland.
E. E. Bittenbender, Bloomsburg.
Harry Brink, Bloomsburg.
W. A. Rerntelhower, Centralia.
Hiram Watson, Conyngham.
M. F. Bowman, Orange township.
B. D. Cole, Sugarloaf.
Henry Dieffenbach, Bloomsburg.
W. M. Eves, Millville.
James G. Laughlin, Conyngham.
F. P. Hagenbich, Scott township.
John Gruber, Mt. Pleasant.
Bruce Hartzell, Main township.
Arthur W. Ammerman, Berwick.
John Rice, Beaver.
Bruce Keller, Benton township.
Charles Honsberger, Locust.
W. B. Snyder, Locust.
John Hartman, West Berwick.
Daniel Ashleman, Benton township.
James A. Miller, Conyngham.
Wm. Houck, Berwick.
James Gillespie, Conyngham.
Jacob Roup, Catawissa township.
Stephen Hons, Centralia.
Wm. Mericle, Hemlock.

Getting Into Practice.

It is often pleasant to theorize than to perform. A young law student, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer, was making a study of certain processes of his future profession. He showed an inclination to sit in the house and speculate idly, instead of doing some of the domestic tasks which stood waiting.

"Deduction is an interesting process," declared the youth to his father. "For example, there is a heap of ashes in the yard. That is evidence that the family has recently had fires."

"Well, John," interposed his father, "suppose you pursue your studies a little farther by going out and sifting that evidence."

FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m.

NORTHWARD.			
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bloomsburg D.L. & W.	9:00	9:37	6:15
Bloomsburg P. & R.	9:02	9:39	6:17
Paper Mill	9:14	9:52	6:29
Orangeville	9:18	9:56	6:33
Light Street	9:26	10:03	6:41
Forks	9:36	10:13	6:50
Zaners	9:40	10:17	6:57
Stillwater	9:48	10:25	7:05
Benton	9:56	10:33	7:13
Edwons	10:00	10:37	7:17
Coles Creek	10:03	10:40	7:21
Laubach	10:08	10:45	7:26
Grass Mere Park	10:10	10:47	7:28
Central	10:15	10:52	7:41
Jamison City	10:18	10:55	7:45

SOUTHWARD.			
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Jamison City	5:50	10:48	4:35
Central	5:53	10:51	4:38
Grass Mere Park	6:01	11:00	4:47
Laubach	6:03	11:02	4:49
Coles Creek	6:12	11:09	4:58
Ridgely	6:14	11:11	5:00
Benton	6:18	11:15	5:04
Stillwater	6:28	11:21	5:08
Zaners	6:35	11:29	5:17
Forks	6:39	11:33	5:21
Orangeville	6:40	11:34	5:22
Light Street	6:50	11:40	5:31
Paper Mill	6:53	11:43	5:34
Bloomsburg P. & R.	7:15	12:05	5:56
Bloomsburg D.L. & W.	7:20	12:10	6:00

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THE COLUMBIAN.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909

Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
C. LARUE MUNSON,
of Lycoming County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. WOOD CLARK,
of Indiana County.
STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE W. KIPP,
of Bradford County.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
W. P. ZAHNER.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. C. HIDLAY.
CORONER,
ROBERT BRENNEN.

Dry State for Students.

No Drink Available for College Man or
Kindergarten.

If one section of the new Michigan liquor law which has gone into effect is rigidly enforced, no student of any college or school of Michigan—whether a boy in knee trousers or a man 40 years old—will be able to buy a glass of any kind of liquor in the State of Michigan.

The law was drawn to put a stop to college or school boys frequenting saloons, but examination discloses that it goes much farther than intended. It forbids bartenders "to permit any student in attendance at any public or private institution of learning in that State or a minor, to play at cards, dice, billiards or any game of chance in any part of any building in which such spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks are sold, or to sell or give to any such student any such liquor, except when prescribed by a regular physician for medical purposes."

The Tamaqua Courier advises the judges of Schuylkill county that if they really want to do something to drive crime out of the county and give it a better name they should do something with the low grog shops which abound and which are responsible, as it asserts, for ninety per cent. of the crime committed in the county. It declares that sins against the ballot box are planned in these low dives as well as many other offenses against society. The Courier could have suggested but one other thing that would contribute more to a regeneration of political and moral conditions there and that would be the resignation of the judges. There is nothing like beginning a reform movement at the right place.

—Milton Staudard.

Tonic or Stimulant?

There is an immense difference between a tonic and a stimulant. Up one day, way back the next; that's a stimulant. Steady progress day by day toward perfect health; that's a tonic. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic, a strong tonic. The only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol. Do not stimulate unless your doctor says so. He knows. Ask him. Do as he says. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Constipation is the one great cause of sick-headache, biliousness, indigestion, bad breath, debility, nervousness. Has your doctor ever recommended Ayer's Pills to you?

MOST INQUITOUS PLAN TO USURP POWER

Dangerous "Joker" in One of
Proposed Constitutional
Amendments.

SNAKETHAT OUGHT TO BE KILLED

Proposed Amendment Number Seven
Would Deprive the People of the
Right to Vote For Election Officers
and Give the Legislature Opportunity
to Debauch Elections and Manipulate Returns at Will.

Citizens who favor honest politics and just government have grave reasons to be alarmed on account of the provisions of one of the proposed amendments to the constitution. It is a palpable attempt upon the part of the machine legislature to deprive them of one of their most important political rights. If adopted the people of the cities will no longer enjoy the privilege of selecting their own election officers by ballot. They will be appointed by the machine "in such manner" as the machine legislature "may by law provide."

Section 14, article 8, of the constitution of Pennsylvania reads as follows:

Section 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for one judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or a judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

Section 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially by the citizens at the municipal elections; but the general assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only. Provided, that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

It will be noticed that the only difference between the sections as at present worded and that which it is proposed to substitute is the language emphasized in the above quotation. Obviously the intent of the legislators who conceived and proposed this amendment hoped to deceive the people by the similarity of expression into an indifference on the subject. The original provision and the proposed amendment begin and end alike, but they are vastly different. The amendment applies only to cities. It is true, but it applies to all cities and will give the machine legislature absolute control over so large a proportion of the total vote that it would be utterly impossible to counteract the frauds which might easily be projected and perpetrated.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the manner of appointing election boards in the cities which the machine legislature would adopt in the event that this power was conferred upon it by an amendment of the constitution. The legislatures of 1903 or 1905 would, in all probability, have appointed a commission consisting of Jim McNichol, Dave Lane and Sam Salter, for Philadelphia, and men of the same type for other cities of the state, to appoint the election boards. Or it might authorize the Republican state committee to appoint them for all cities. There is absolutely no provision for restraint of the partisanship in the legislature in the event that this odious proposition is insinuated into the constitution.

The Williamsport Sun, in discussing this question, says:

It is doubtful whether in the history of Pennsylvania as bold an attempt to usurp the people's right and delegate the same to a political party was ever made as is now being attempted by a machine Republican legislature. In one of the proposed amendments to the constitution to be voted upon at the November election. Fortunately the attempt has been unmasked in time to frustrate its fruition. The amendment in question is that pertaining to the election of district election boards, intending to make the same appointive instead of elective, thus compelling the people to surrender the most important political right they possess, and to part with a safeguard which really lies at the very source of liberty. As it appears upon the ballot to be voted in November the amendment is number seven.

Thursday, October 14 a Big Day at the State Capitol.

Governor Stuart, John Wanamaker and Others to Address Mass Meeting.

Until within the very recent past the Sunday school was looked upon as a place for the instruction of children but the advent of the Organized Adult Bible Class has changed this old fashioned notion and men and women are now found in the Sunday school in large numbers.

The organization of Bible classes for men and women has taken the form of mighty movement in Pennsylvania and the State is feeling the influence of it from one end to the other.

Thursday, October 14th representatives of these classes will assemble in Harrisburg in connection with the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, which meets October 13-15 and hold a big demonstration in the interest of the Organized Adult Class Movement. Governor Stuart will be present and address the evening meeting to be held in the Chestnut Street Auditorium. The building has a seating capacity of 4,000 and will be reserved strictly for members of men's classes. The representatives of women's classes will meet in one of the large churches.

The afternoon of the day will be devoted to a conference session of the delegates. Three auditoriums will be used to accommodate the audiences.

The mass meeting will be preceded by a street parade in which more than 5,000 men will participate.

The railroads will run special trains for the occasion and many counties are now at work forming their delegations. Some of them have already announced the number they will take as follows: Lebanon, 500; Berks, 500; Philadelphia, 500; Fayette, 125; Westmoreland, 100; Lycoming, 100; Blair, 100; Cambria, 100. Every county will be represented. The delegations will go with bands and banners. It will be a big day at the State Capitol.

Among the speakers advertised are Hon. John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., New York; Bishop James Henry Darlington, Harrisburg; W. C. Pearce, Chicago; Dr. Joseph Clark, Ohio, and others.

The State Association will offer four flag awards for classes showing the largest percentage of membership present and the largest aggregate mileage traveled by the delegates. The parade will be reviewed by Governor Stuart, the State Board of Directors and invited guests.

The local committee is planning to have elaborate electric illuminations for the occasion.

Mr. O. P. Beckley, of Harrisburg, with an efficient committee is co-operating with the State Association in working out the details. The carrying out of the present plans will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted.

Might Have Been Better.

Highly commendatory are the editorial remarks of the State's press upon the information of Treasurer John O. Sheatz that the Commonwealth is practically out of debt. Especially do the inland town newspapers pay tribute to Mr. Sheatz for the frank condemnation of his own party's failure to fulfill its tariff pledges. Mr. Sheatz might have added, anent the Commonwealth's finances, that but for the Capitol grafting the State might not only be wholly out of debt, but have a surplus of eight or ten millions, and this makes no allowance for well-known grafts in other departments.

An International Courtesy.

Bedecked in bunting, with every gun wrapped in red, as a mark of courtesy to the Mexican gunboat Morelos, which was last Thursday celebrating in Hampton Roads the ninety-ninth anniversary of the birth of the Mexican Republic, as well as the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of President Diaz, the ships of the American battle fleet presented a magnificent picture.

In further honor of the Mexicans, the American ships three times fired simultaneously national salutes of 21 guns, every ship flying the Mexican colors at her mainmast.

The Wyoming Democrat refers to the Quay statue as "a sentinel mute before the palace of graft." The Harrisburg Patriot speaks of the \$20,000 work of art as unclaimed freight that no one seems to want.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Special Sale

OF

LINENS

AND

Furniture

This Week

AT

F.P. PURSEL'S

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CARDS

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Window Cards,
Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.
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Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

EVANS' SHOE STORE.

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EVANS' SHOES.

EVANS' FALL STYLES are now ready—here—every one a masterpiece.

The best ideas of expert minds—the best shoemaking of skillful hand,—the best material money can buy,—and finally the Evans way of fitting the feet.

COME IN AND LOOK OUR SHOES OVER.

The Progressive Shoe Store,

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Hygienic Shoes for Children.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second-class matter, March 1, 1888.

The D. L. & W. station is to be repainted.

We want every bit of local news that is to be had and we kindly ask our readers and friends to either bring it to the office or use the telephone.

Paul, little son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mont. Smith, was operated on for appendicitis at the hospital, on Saturday. His condition thus far is as favorable as could be expected.

So they are going to put the Quay statue in the Capitol, after all. Well, well, well. It's going some to start a rogue's gallery in a thirteen million dollar building, isn't it?

We notice that guards in the West Penitentiary supplied a wealthy murderer with pie, and collected tips at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars a pie. This would appear to be pie-ratical.

Frank Mangoe was arrested in the Sixth District of Philadelphia last Thursday for attempted suicide by shooting.

Why should Mangoe be locked up for trying to pepper himself?

Any intelligent person may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send stamp for full particulars. Empire Press Syndicate, Middleport, N. Y. 9-23-3t

"The things that come to those who wait," says the Philadelphia "Record", "generally come from the discard".

Yes, and the American millionaire who waits for a titled foreigner generally draws a knave.

The attendance at the Saturday night picture shows in the Columbia Theatre is great. Last Saturday the standing room was all filled. It is a good show for a very little money, and the people are showing their appreciation of the efforts of the management.

The lady teachers of the Normal School gave Mrs. Larabee a farewell dinner on Monday night. She has been custodian of the study hall for many years, and recently resigned on account of her health. She left on Tuesday for Montrose, where she will reside.

An incorrigible youth from Danville, who played truant persistently, was put in the lockup there for a day. The treatment, though severe, was effectual.

It wouldn't be a bad stunt if some youngsters in this town were handled this way, too.

A hearing in the bankruptcy of the Bloomsburg Brewing Co., was held before H. A. McKillip Esq., Referee, on Tuesday. W. H. Rhawn Esq., represented the company, and various creditors were represented by Clinton Herring, A. W. Duy, H. Mont. Smith, J. G. Harman, and O. B. Mellick.

If Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont and the rest of her silly suffragette crew would take a bit of the cash they are blowing in for "harmony dinners" at Delmonico's and give it to a lot of poor chaps in New York, who enjoy the right of suffrage but little else, they might be awarded brighter stars in their crowns, and would appear less like fools to the general public.

Public Sale.

William H. Gilmore will expose to public sale on his premises in Bloomsburg on Wednesday, September twenty-ninth at one o'clock a lot of personal property including a band wagon, carriage, buggy, spring and truck wagons, show cases, orchestra piano, single and double harness, and many other articles.

RELAY RACE ENDS.

Courier Killed by Accident First Day Out.

The Philadelphia Press with commendable enterprise had arranged for an automobile trip from Philadelphia to Seattle, a distance of 3200 miles, which was to be covered in 12 days. Thirty-two cars were to accomplish the trip, in relays.

The first left the city on Saturday at 12:30, and was started off by the Mayor and a great crowd. In the car were Harry C. Buckley, the courier who was to carry a message from President Taft to the management of the Seattle Exposition. He was the assistant sporting editor of the Press. With him were William Brown, William H. Bohn of Philadelphia, Clifford R. Ely, the driver, and his colored valet.

Rushing like the wind the party reached Robesonia, twelve miles from Reading. Just as they reached the western boundary of the town there was a crash, and the car was a pile of wreckage. Buckley landed on his head and his skull was crushed, and he died an hour later. Brown died on Monday. Bohn and Carter were injured but not seriously. Ely the driver was not scratched.

Later developments and investigations indicate that the accident may have been caused by an error of judgment. From the start in Philadelphia until Robesonia was reached the condition of the roads improved and the car sped along with ever-increasing speed. At the western end of Robesonia a short stretch of road was encountered upon which spalls had been spread.

Turning to pass this obstruction, the car was run upon a sodded embankment. When the attempt was made to turn back the car skidded and struck the trolley tracks. The right wheels collapsed, a telegraph pole was grazed, the tonneau snapped off and the car dashed into a lumber pile. All the occupants were hurled away from the wrecked car and death levied its toll.

Buckley was a friend of Neil Chrisman Esq. and they roomed together in Philadelphia while Mr. Chrisman was taking a law course at the University. The deceased was an assistant to George McClintock, formerly of this town, now employed on the Press.

OUR FACILITIES.

The Columbia Printing House has been under one management for more than a third of a century. Notwithstanding this it has not fallen into old fogyism, but is equipped with the finest modern machinery for all kinds of work in the printing line. New type is constantly being added.

Only recently we threw out over twenty fonts of type, not because they were worn out, but because they were not the latest faces. We have filled their places, and have several hundred other kinds of type, all modern faces.

We occupy over 5000 square feet of floor space on three floors, and have seven presses, five of which are run by electric power.

Bring on your job work.

WILL TAKE VACATION.

Rev. S. W. Dickson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has been granted a vacation of three weeks. During his absence the pulpit will be filled by clergymen from out of town.

MILLINERY OPENING.

McCollum and Waters will have their fall and winter opening of millinery goods on Friday and Saturday of this week. They have a fine stock.

Governor Johnson Dead.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota died at Rochester, that state, on Tuesday, after a lingering illness. An operation was performed from which he did not rally.

He was strongly urged as the Democratic candidate for President in 1908, and was elected Governor as a Democrat in a strong Republican state.

Governor Johnson was booked as one of the lecturers in the Normal Students' Course last year, but the date was cancelled two or three times on account of his health.

A Coming Wedding.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Araminta Wilson for the marriage of her daughter, Edna, to William Lewis McClintock, of Philadelphia. The ceremony will take place on October 6th in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church, Broad and Venango streets, Philadelphia. Mrs. Wilson's home is 3652 North Myerline street.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Laura Warner of Jonestown spent Monday in Bloomsburg.

Mrs. T. J. Pugsley and her sister are taking a western trip. They will visit Spokane, Seattle, and other points.

W. H. Housel, steward of the Lock Haven Normal School, was called here Tuesday by the serious illness of his father, Charles R. Housel.

Kenneth Ikeler, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Ikeler of Greenwood township, has entered State College. He graduated at the Normal School in June.

Harold Lawall is visiting friends here. It is eleven years since he moved from here to Philadelphia, and five years since his last visit. He is employed by the U. G. & I. Co. of Philadelphia.

W. H. Gilmore, John Roadarmel, Dr. I. W. Willits, of town, James Trump, of Orangeville, and John Lawton, of Millville, went to Scranton last week to attend the annual reunion of the 132nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Mrs. W. C. Snyder has returned from New York where she went with her sister, Mrs. LaRue Eves and little daughter, of Millville to have the child take treatment at Pasteur Institute. A few weeks ago it was bitten by a dog which was believed to have rabies.

The child is in excellent health, and will return home with her mother on Monday.

BOYS! GIRLS! COLUMBIA BICYCLE FREE! Greatest offer out. Get your friends to subscribe to our magazine and we will make you a present of a \$10.00 Columbia Bicycle—the best made. Ask for particulars, free outfit, and circular telling "How to Start." Address: "The Bicycle Man," 24-25, East 23d Street, New York City, N. Y. 9-23-3t.

Wrecks Car to Save Life.

Coming suddenly upon two teams almost abreast as he rounded a curve last Saturday on the way from Southington, Connecticut to Bristol, Montague Roberts, who was driving a racing automobile turned the machine sharply to the side of the road. The car went into a ditch and continued going until it struck a trolley pole. It was completely wrecked, and Roberts and his mechanic, Christopher O'Brien were cut and bruised. They were conveyed to Bristol where their injuries were attended to. The car was to have entered the races at Brighton Beach next week.

The action of Roberts was later characterized as a most deliberate wrecking of an automobile for the purpose of saving human life. Frank Kiefer, one of the teamsters who became frightened and jumped to the road was struck by the machine and seriously hurt.

G. Edward Elwell, of town, knew Mr. Roberts when he was in Hartford.

Runaway on Main Street.

Arthur W. Sharpless displayed his bravery on Monday by jumping into the rear end of a wagon and grabbing the lines of a runaway horse coming down Main street. Just as he got the lines the horse fell down in front of the telegraph office.

The horse belongs to U. Grant Morgan, and was driven by Clinton Kasner. The runaway was caused by the horse being hitched too tight, and striking his hind legs against the cross-piece.

An Appeal for Aid.

Mr. and Mrs. John Collins, who were burned out Saturday night, appeal to the charitable people of Bloomsburg for assistance. They have a family of nine children and everything, even to clothing was burned. Donations of clothing, furniture or household goods, will be gratefully accepted so that they can resume housekeeping. They are living temporarily with Mr. and Mrs. John Lawler, on Leonard street, near Main street.

Hearing on Picture Shows.

The hearing in the injunction to restrain the Factory Inspector from enforcing the new act for the regulation of moving picture places will be held before the Dauphin County Court the latter part of this month.

Acting Health Officer.

Robert Morris, 563 West Third street, is acting as Health Officer during the absence of Thomas Webb, who has gone to Shamokin to visit his daughter and to recover from an illness.

\$1.50 to Mauch Chunk and Return.

Sunday, September 26th, via "The Reading." Special train leaves Bloomsburg at 7:38 a. m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Orders have been posted in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railway system prohibiting swearing among the men while at work. The penalty will be an enforced vacation.

Last Tuesday was the Autumnal Equinox. On that day the earth was at that point in its orbit which is cut by the plane of the ecliptic, and the day and night is equal in length.

Chang Yin-Tank, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States in succession to Wu Ting Fang, has left Peking for his post. He expects to reach Washington some time in November.

Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, gets the New Masonic home for which Muncy and Montoursville were candidates. This was decided upon at a meeting of the committee held in Harrisburg on Thursday.

Orville Wright flying in his aeroplane in Berlin last Friday, broke the world's record for high flight, attaining the altitude of seven hundred and sixty-five feet. The German Emperor was a witness of the flight.

The dirigible balloon Liberte, which was built for the French Government, made a trial flight last Thursday. The airship was up 5½ hours, and in that time covered 161 miles, going through a number of evolutions.

After three days' fight, in which it was confronted by the combined opposition of the Republican and Democratic leaders and the workmen of the city, the Trenton Street Railways Company last Friday revoked its order abolishing the sale of six-for-a-quarter tickets in Trenton.

The various Italian societies of Hazleton have committees at work to raise a Christopher Columbus monument fund. The societies have already raised nearly \$2,000 among their members, and will ask the business men to contribute toward the fund. They propose to erect a costly monument in Hazleton, which will be a credit to the city.

The dividend of the Standard Oil company for the third quarter of the current year amounting to \$6 a share or \$6,000,000 were paid Saturday. The next quarterly dividend on Standard Oil will probably be at the regular rate of \$10 a share and the following dividend \$15 a share. This will make a distribution of \$31,000,000 by the Standard Oil company in a period of not much over six months.

THE GREAT BLOOMSBURG FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society which will be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., October 11, 13, 14 and 15, marks the 55th milestone in the prosperous journey of success of this splendid exposition. While the management is ever alert for all that pertains to the excellence and success of the Fair, still special pains are being taken that this year's event shall be of unusual merit and excellence. There will be mammoth displays in every department, excellent special attractions, a clean and entertaining Midway with the latest novelties, a splendid program of races, the best band music, all combining to make this the most complete and popular Fair in Central Pennsylvania. Everybody needs an outing at this most delightful season of the year, and this is a very cheap, easy and pleasant place to get it. Make your arrangements to attend the Old Home Week at the Big Fair.

Moved Camp.

The pipe line corps that has been encamped on the land of William Langfield in Hemlock township, moved to Dutch Hill on the land of Warren Masteller on Tuesday. There is a large gang of them, and their camp presented a pretty sight. Their conduct during their stay in Hemlock is said by the residents of that vicinity to have been entirely satisfactory.

Births.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Yetter of Fourth street, a son.
To Rev. and Mrs. F. V. Frisbie of Normal Hill, a son.

WANTED—Success Magazine wants an energetic and responsible man or woman in Bloomsburg to collect for renewals and solicit new subscriptions during full or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Any one can start among friends and acquaintances and build up a paying and permanent business without capital. Complete outfit and instructions free. Address: "WQV," Success Magazine, Room 109, Success Magazine Building, New York City, N. Y. 9-23-3t.

Halley's Comet Returning.

Halley's comet, which has a ready been sighted on its way toward the sun, has an interesting history.

It was the first periodic comet whose return was predicted. The discoverer based his deductions on the fact that its orbit was found in 1682 to be nearly identical with the comets 1607 and 1531 and that he also found records of the appearance of a great comet in 1456, 1301, 1145 and 1066. From these facts he drew his conclusions on the time that should elapse between its visible visitations.

He noticed, however, that the intervals in certain years differed somewhat, but wisely saw that the differences were no way greater than could be accounted for by the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn. At its return in 1835 it did not appear as an extremely bright comet, but was occasionally conspicuous with a tail of the first type.

The most remarkable of its appearances were in 1066 and 1456. The comet of 1066 figures in the Bayeux tapestry as a propitious omen for William the Conqueror.

In 1456 Pope Calixtus III prescribed belief in the comet during the threatened invasion of the Turks in Europe and issued a bull

FOR SALE!

The fine residence property of the late Judge Elwell is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lot about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room, Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light, and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL, Attorney. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLEY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Key, stone, Majestic.J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Amusing Her

"What do you do with all that fruit you're carrying home?" inquired the proprietor of the cigar stand. "I see you with a crate about every other day."

"I keep pigs," replied the regular customer. "I find it hard work sometimes to tempt their appetites, but they generally like a little fresh fruit. The raspberries that I tried them on yesterday seemed to please them, so I thought I'd take 'em some more. Raspberries are fattening, too, and give the pork a nice flavor. You take a hog that's been fed on raspberries—"

"Oh, cut it out," said the cigar-stand man. "But, honest, how large a family have you got?"

"Myself and the madam," replied the regular customer. "She's preserving. When it comes to putting up fruit that's where the lady shines."

"She puts up the fruit and you put up the money," suggested the cigar stand man.

"That's the idea," said the regular customer. "I furnish the fruit and the glass jars and the rubber bands and the sugar and pay the gas bills and she does all the rest. It's a division of labor. Fine business."

"I don't believe it pays to put up fruit," said the cigar stand man. "We find it cheaper to buy what preserves we need. Just about as good, too."

"You must be crazy," said the regular customer. "Cheaper! Say, all these berries cost me 10 cents a box, buying them down on the street. It doesn't take me more than half an hour or so to go there and get 'em either and the walking's good exercise. There's a little outlay for jars, of course, but if you can manage to keep them they'll do to use again. The sugar's a trifle. I can buy quite a sack of it for a five-dollar bill."

"Well," said the cigar stand man, "if you figure that up and your time and your wife's time, how do you stand then?"

"My wife's time really doesn't count," said the regular customer. "When she's busy preserving, which is most of the summer and fall, she can always make a little time by just throwing a snack of some sort on the table for dinner instead of putting in an hour or so cooking a meal. Think of having all kinds of jams and jellies and preserves down cellar all the year around. No benzoin of soda and glucose dope, but the pure article made from the real fruit that you've selected yourself. Plums, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, peaches—all kinds. Any time that you want a pie there's the filling right on hand—or it would be on hand if we kept it."

"Eat it up about as fast as you make it, eh?"

"Give it away a little faster than we make it," corrected the regular customer. "That's the great trouble. You see, my wife is of a liberal disposition, and she's proud of the jellies she makes, so we don't get so much of a show as it ourselves. If you came to the house, for instance, you'd get some raspberry preserves or supper. You'd naturally say that it was the best that you ever tasted when the lady told you that she'd make it herself. Then she gets all well up over it and insists on your giving home a jar to your wife. If it's a relation that comes she'll get a half dozen jars out, just as like as not. If the milkman makes some remark about the jelly looking good enough to eat when he pokes his head in the kitchen he gets a jar's well. If anybody gets sick it's a jar for them."

"What do you do it for, then?" asked the cigar-stand man.

"A woman has got to amuse herself some way," said the regular customer. "Putting up preserves is about as harmless and cheap as any."

—Chicago Daily News.

Deaths of Presidents.

Washington's death was due to acute laryngitis; Adams, Madison and Monroe, practically to old age; Jefferson, chronic diarrhoea; John Quincy Adams, paralysis; Jackson, palsy; Van Buren, catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs; Wm. Henry Harrison, pleurisy; Tyler, use of death not given by biographers; Polk, cholera; Taylor, cholera orbus, combined with a severe cold; Fillmore, paralysis; Pierce, palsy; Buchanan, rheumatic gout; Lincoln, Garfield and McKimley, assassinated; Johnson, paralysis; Grant, cancer at the root of the tongue; Hayes, neuralgia of the art; Arthur, heart trouble, and Benjamin Harrison, pneumonia.

Aids a Diver to Lift.

The difficulty a diver experiences lifting weights beneath the water partly overcome by a new Italian invention, which has been formally adopted by that government. The mechanism is a diving suit, the artificial arms of which are worked from the inside by the wearer. The device thus obtained enables the diver to lift objects heavier than he could otherwise handle. In addition this improvement over the old method a high-power electric light at will penetrate the water for some distance is placed in the helmet.

Where People Live Long.

Turkey holds the record for the number of aged persons in proportion to the population.

LINCOLN HEAD ON NEW CENT

How the Designer Selected the Model Photograph for the Face on the Coin.

New York, N. Y.—Victor D. Brenner of this city is the designer of the Lincoln head, which appears on the new cent, issued by the government from the Philadelphia mint. Although Russian by birth, Mr. Brenner has found his opportunity in this country while yet a young man, and he represents a thoroughly loyal American.

With the approach of the centennial of Lincoln's birth, Mr. Brenner, long a student of the anti-slavery



Bas Relief Design for Lincoln Penny. movement, and an admirer of its ultimate exponent began looking for a model on which to exercise his plastic art. His search was rewarded in a photograph which he found in possession of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton. His first study was expressed in a plaque, his second in a medal and his third, which pleased him best, in the design which will appear on the coin. Each study idealized somewhat the preceding one, while preserving the essentials of strength and simple earnestness which characterized Lincoln's countenance.

"If you look carefully at the coin," Mr. Brenner said, "you will see that I have made him smiling. I wanted to show the sunshine as well as the goodness of his life. My intention has been to present a situation in which Lincoln might have appeared at his best. Finally I imagined him as talking to a child. That is the face on the coin. A man or woman is natural when speaking to a child. When adults converse they are usually on guard, but in talking to children faces relax and are at their best. I am glad the head appears on the cent, the piece of money most familiar to the masses. It was Lincoln who said that God must love the common people because he had made so many of them. I had rather have the head on the cent than on the \$10 gold-piece."

The Indian head, in use for more than a generation on the cent and now discontinued, shares the fate of its predecessor, the eagle, for the reason that it is easily counterfeited. Early in the present year the government decided on a change, but even then it proposed to place the head of Lincoln on a silver coin, probably the half-dollar. Mr. Brenner submitted his designs at Washington. The head was then assigned to the cent.

WEDS; BRIDE IS INSANE.

An Oregon Rancher's Pitiful Mistake in Marriage.

Roseburg, Ore.—One week after her wedding day Mrs. Ole Peterson, of Deer Creek, was committed to the insane asylum by County Judge Wonscott at her own request.

"I am insane," she said. "Take me to the asylum where I can do no harm."

Peterson met the woman for the first time at Cottage Grove, where he had gone on a business trip. Her father, he said, urged him to marry her and Peterson, a lonely rancher, was glad to do so, as he was favorably impressed with her.

As soon as the couple arrived at Peterson's ranch, however, the woman manifested violent insanity, and after living in terror for a few days, Peterson was forced in self-protection to appeal to the authorities to arrest her.

RADIUM SUPPLY FOR ALL TIME.

Rich Strike Has Been Made by Dr. Wilkins in California.

Kennett, Cal.—Dr. S. Wilkins, who has just arrived here, said enough pitchblende has been discovered on the McCloud River, north of this place to supply the world with radium for all time.

Dr. Wilkins had in his possession fine specimens of the precious stuff, and so impressed were some business men with his story that they decided to send an expert to visit the newly discovered ledge. It is twenty miles up the McCloud River from the confluence of that stream with the Pitt River.

DENTAL WORK 3,000 YEARS OLD.

False Tooth in Jaw Taken From Etruscan Tomb Seen in Berlin.

Berlin.—A piece of dental work 3,000 years old was exhibited at the International Dental Congress in this city. It is a human jaw taken from an Etruscan tomb and has a false tooth held in place by gold fittings. The workmanship is excellent and seemingly as fresh as though done yesterday. The exhibit is the property of Dr. Guertel, of Naples.

Emperor William's exhibit includes Roman forceps and other dental tools of the second century.

SHIP WRECKED IN SOUTH PACIFIC

Delirious After Days in Open Boat Shipwrecked Woman Kills Four Children

MOTHER ENDS OWN LIFE AT SEA

Five Survivors of Bark Errol Tell Incoherent Tales of Fearful Suffering

—Family Sees Captain Perish—

—Crew Drifts for Two Weeks.

Victoria, B. C.—Two weeks at sea in an open boat without food or drink, five of the crew of the Norwegian bark Errol, which was wrecked on Middleton reef in the South Pacific on June 8, were rescued by the steamer Tatu and landed at Sydney, Australia, according to despatches received by the Makura, of the Canadian-Australian line.

There would have been ten survivors, but Mrs. Anderson, wife of the captain of the bark, thought she overheard her famishing companions bargaining among themselves as to which one of the children should be eaten first, and threw them one by one into the sea from a coral reef on which the castaways had landed for rest. After watching them drown she threw herself after them before the men in the boat knew what she was about.

Few more tragic tales of the sea have ever been received in this port than the account of the wreck of the Errol. Mergre particulars had been received by cable of the disaster, but to-day's despatches tell a touching story of how Mrs. Anderson and her children saw Captain Anderson drown before their eyes, together with the second mate and several seamen, when the bark went down.

The oldest of Mrs. Anderson's children was eight, the youngest a babe of eleven months. Their sufferings before the mother, probably in a delirium, killed them, are admitted by the five survivors to have been indescribable.

When the Tatu picked up the five survivors they were at death's door, and even when the Makura left Sydney it was not certain that the reason of one or more of them might not be lost as a result of their dreadful privations.

The survivors brought to Sydney, too weak and emaciated to speak, were all that remained of twenty-two persons on the Errol. The bark struck the reef on June 18 and for two weeks they were without food and water. There had been a cache of provisions and a lifeboat maintained from 1870 to 1892 for shipwrecked seamen, but the cache was never replenished and the lifeboat was gone. Had the boat been there the loss of life might have been avoided, as the party would have been able to reach Norfolk Island.

In Sydney it was found difficult to get definite or coherent statements from the survivors of the party. They were unable to speak plainly. The most they could do was to tell piecemeal some of the most dreadful things impressed on their minds.

NOT ACCORDING TO SCIENCE.

Astronomer Condemns Assertions of Possible Communication.

Williams Bay, Wis.—Communication with other planets is by no means likely, according to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, in session at the Yerkes Observatory, on Lake Geneva. The resolution says:

"As the public, through misrepresentation of the views of certain astronomers, has formed the impression that communication with other planets is at present possible, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America desires to express its belief that all such proposals fall outside the range of sober, contemporary science."

WILD BEASTS KILL ELOPERS.

Mexican Had Carried Off Two Girls and Their Father's Money.

Tuxtla, Gutierrez, Mexico.—Sisto Gonzales, well known in this section, has eloped with two daughters of Jose Flores, a wealthy hacendado, inducing the girls to steal a large sum of money belonging to their father. How he induced two sisters to elope with him is a mystery.

The father, accompanied by several policemen, hurried on the trail of the trio. Quite a distance from this place, near Villa Flores, they found the bodies of the young man and of both girls horribly mangled by wild beasts and scarcely recognizable except for their clothes. A purse containing all the money stolen was found in a nearby tree.

RECORD CATCH OF MULLET.

500,000 Pounds Landed by Fishing Fleet in Search of Menhaden.

Beaufort, N. C.—A catch of mullet aggregating half a million pounds, said to be the largest ever landed on the Atlantic Coast, was made off this port by deep-sea fishermen.

The fishermen went to sea early in search of menhaden, but their boats ran into schools of mullets miles long, and each vessel was loaded to the gunwales with them.

The catch was brought to market here and the entire working force is preparing the fish for shipment.

TIME TO LAUGH

Some Vaudeville Jokesters Which Age Cannot Withstand.

Vaudeville is known as the "laugh trust," but not for the reason one might think. It gets the phrase because there are a certain definite number of devices in its category of acts that control the laughs of its audiences. The same old things are always good for a laugh in vaudeville. According to the Bohemian, a new device, a new bit of "business," a new joke are all regarded as dangerous to the performers. The following table details some of the times at which a vaudeville audience regularly laughs:

When a comedian walks with a mincing step and speaks in a falsetto voice.

When a German comedian opens his coat and discloses a green waistcoat.

When a comedy acrobat falls down repeatedly.

When a performer asks the orchestra leader if he is a married man.

When a black face comedian says something about chicken.

When a performer starts to rise from a chair and the drummer pulls a resined piece of cord so that the performer thinks his clothes have ripped.

When the drummer suddenly beats the drum during a comedian's song and the latter stops and looks in his direction.

When a tramp comedian turns around and discloses a purple patch or several pearl buttons or a target sewed on the seat of his trousers.

When the funny member of the troupe of instrumentalists interrupts the progress of a melody by sounding a discordant note on his trombone.

When a clown of a team of acrobats poses himself to do a presumably difficult feat and suddenly changes his mind and walks away without doing it.

How It Came True.

"You can't make me believe," Uncle Abner Jarvis was saying, "that there isn't something in fortune-telling." His auditors were grouped round the stove in the corner grocery store. "Ever have any experience with it?" asked one of them.

"That's what I was going to tell you" resumed Uncle Abner. "Once when I was at the county fair I saw a little tent with a sign on the outside of it that said Madame Somebody-or-other would tell your fortune for twenty-five cents. I stepped inside, just for fun."

"A woman with a thick veil over her face was sitting in a chair on a raised platform. I gave her a quarter, and she looked at my hand. One of the things she told me was that I was going to have a large party at my house in less than a month, and that it would be followed by a calamity."

"I laughed at that. Thinks I to myself, 'We hadn't had any parties of any kind to our house for two years, and I don't reckon we'll have one quite as soon as that.'"

"But it did come true. In about two weeks my wife's Aunt Jane came to visit us, and if you think she ain't a large party you ought to see her. She weighs two hundred and eighty-seven pounds."

"But how about the calamity?" inquired the man who was sitting on the nail keg, after a long pause.

"Well," said Uncle Abner, slowly, "she broke down our spare bed the first night she slept in it."

A Poor Salesman.

Carey Johnson Ludlam, the Southern philologist, in the course of a lecture on "Neologisms," in Charleston, said:

"Another neologism is 'salesmanship.' The advertising columns of the magazines have for several months abounded in this word. Schools of 'salesmanship' books on 'salesmanship,' secrets of 'salesmanship'—why, one reads of nothing else."

The aged scholar smiled.

"And speaking of schools of salesmanship," he said, "I hope that the salesman who accosted me on my way here this evening will take in one of them in eight or nine years' course. I'm sure he needs it."

"This salesman, a shabby young man, laid his hand on my arm and said:

"Say, friend, lemme sell ye a box of this here patent cement."

"I shook off his filthy paw."

"Cement!" I sneered, annoyed at his familiarity, "what do I want with cement?"

"Why," cried the man in apparent surprise, "ain't ye broke? Ye look it."

Fool Treatment for Burns.

Whenever a burn or scald happens, some busy, well-intentioned butter-pours over a smear of "carron oil" or buries the wound in a grave of wheat flour, just about the worst thing possible, because flour in twenty-four hours will be fermenting with yeast or deadly inflammatory germs, and it is simply hell for sartin on patient and doctor cleaning this sticky mess off a big, wet, shrieking scald. Truth to tell, in big scalds this cannot be done, and such poor scalded devils have to be kept for days in a bathtub of antiseptic, even-tempered water. Piteous.

Vacuum Refrigerators.

The bottle that keeps its contents hot or cold for hours was no catch-penny invention. The glass vacuum jacket was first devised by Lord Dewar in 1895 for his experiments in liquefying air and gas. The same vacuum principle, if applied to large or small refrigerators, especially in the tropics, would be a great blessing. But, oh you Refrigerator Trust!

The Zoological Press Bulletin

of the Division of Zoology, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Timely Topics of Plants and Pests Discussed Weekly. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist.

BARK BEETLES IN TREES.

Specimen twigs of fruit trees reached the Division of Zoology of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, from Cambridge Springs, Pa., which the sender supposed were infested with San Jose scale. State Zoologist Surface, in acknowledging their receipt, gave the following information as to the cause of their badly-appearing condition:

"We find that the pear twigs are infested with scolytids or bark beetles, which are boring in the dead wood beneath the bark. They have not caused the death of these twigs, but they are there because the twigs are dead and afford favorable places for the beetles to live. It is probable that the pear twigs died by blight, and that the beetles came later. There is nothing to do but to cut out the dead and dying parts and burn them promptly. For all cases of blight cut out and burn the blighted parts."

THIS INSECT BEFRIENDS THE FRUIT GROWER.

An insect, slightly resembling the dragon fly, was received at the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture by State Zoologist Surface, accompanied by a letter having the name attached of a prominent Luzerne county physician, who wrote: "The enclosed specimen is highly destructive to my maple shade trees. Kindly inform me what to do."

The specimen proved to be a Thalesia, which State Zoologist Surface pronounced "a destroyer of other insects, and, especially, of some of the worst enemies of trees." In this respect it is like the lady bug, which feeds upon the San Jose scale. The Thalesia has long antennae and a tail composed of three black hairs, like those of a horse's tail, each about three inches long. These form a long tube which it inserts in the holes made in trees by borers, and having encountered a borer it deposits its eggs in or near it. These eggs develop larvae which feed upon the borer and destroy it. Owners of fruit and shade trees, instead of destroying the Thalesia, should protect and preserve this useful insect.

DENTISTRY AS APPLIED TO TREES.

State Zoologist Surface found a letter in the mail sent to the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, asking how to prevent decay in a tree from making further progress. The writer said: "We have a cherry tree whose trunk has rotted considerably. What can be done to save the tree? Is it a good plan to cut out the dead part and fill up the hole with cement?"

Professor Surface replied: "The proper treatment for the cavity of your cherry tree is to clean this out, removing the decayed wood; then wash or spray the interior with an antiseptic, such as a two per cent. solution of formalin, or a very dilute solution of mercury bi-chloride, which is corrosive sublimite; then paint it with ordinary paint of any kind, and finally fill the cavity with any kind of cement, or use one part of Portland cement with about four or five parts of sand."

"This is practically nothing else than the principle of modern dentistry applied to the preservation of the tree. The dentist cleans out the cavity of a decaying tooth, applies an antiseptic to prevent further decay, and fills the tooth with some substance that by preservation will prevent the possibility of further decay. We are coming to see that the treatment of all living things for ills and afflictions is based upon the same fundamental biological principle."

THE APPLE TREE LEAF-HOPPER.

A large nursery has been having serious trouble this year with leaf hoppers, and the proprietors wrote to State Zoologist Surface for information, their letter having been worded as follows:

"We are being troubled more and more each year with what we have always called the 'Leaf Hopper,' that comes on our young apple trees in the nursery. It is a very small, green fly, and when you walk between the rows of trees the flies will come out in clouds. They suck the juices from the leaves and curl them. Can you give the correct name of the insects and the methods to use in order to keep them in check?"

Professor Surface wrote in reply: "The insects which you describe as injuring your apple trees by sucking the juices from the leaves and curling them, are doubtless the Apple-tree Leaf-Hopper. These, as you recognize, are suctional in-

sects, and, consequently, are not to be killed by arsenical poisons. To destroy them use contact applications, such as oil emulsions or soap solutions or decoctions. I think they are killed by ten per cent. kerosene emulsion, or by a solution of whale oil soap, using one pound in six gallons of water.

"The young ones, as you have doubtless observed, are wingless, but run quickly. In this action they differ from the plant lice. The old ones will jump and fly before the spray liquid, and unless a large volume of spray is used it may not strike them, but if a cluster of nozzles is used in throwing the spray, they will be hit and brought to the ground, where they will try to rub the spray liquid from their wings. If this be not very strong, they may succeed in freeing themselves from it and return to the leaves. However, if it be strong enough it will kill them; but sometimes, to get rid of such pests, very strong sprays are needed."

"If the liquid of the first spray should not be strong enough to kill them, it is a good plan to have at hand a solution of double strength, and go over the ground (but not the leaves) with this strong solution, doing this after the Hoppers are down on the ground. This will kill them before they return to the leaves. I think that a much stronger solution than one pound of whale oil soap to six gallons of water, or a kerosene emulsion of greater strength than ten per cent. is liable to injure apple foliage, and thus I would not recommend stronger applications than I have mentioned, especially after the pests are on the ground."

Automatic Guns Cannot be Used.

Superior Court Makes an Important Decision.

The hunting season is not far away and sportsmen will be interested in a decision of the Superior court in regard to the use of automatic guns.

In another county a man was arrested for using an automatic gun which had been prohibited by an act of the legislature of 1907. The common pleas judge who heard the case, decided that the act was unconstitutional as it discriminated against the makers of automatic guns.

The case was carried to the Superior court, and that tribunal decided that the act was not unconstitutional, and that the law prohibiting hunting with an automatic gun was a good one, and should be enforced.

The automatic gun is one that cocks itself by the recoil or "kick," thus requiring only the continual pulling of the trigger to keep up a steady fire.

Plan for Big Power Dam.

Charters permitting the erection of a large power dam in the Susquehanna River near Towanda are understood to be ready to be placed in Governor Stuart's hands for his signature. They have been approved by the State Water Commission and Secretary of State McAfee, after several weeks' examination, and M. E. Lilley, of Towanda, states that the dam will certainly be built.

The project was planned by Meikleham & Dinsmore, New York bankers and brokers, and when it is completed there will be a lake of 1800 acres surface near Towanda. Nearly all the land rights have been secured, and an engineering corps is now at work surveying.

The dam is expected to be completed in three years and to furnish power for Towanda, Athens, Sayre and a number of others.

England After South Pole.

The report that Commander Peary and Captain Bartlett have decided on an expedition to the south pole has created a great stir in geographical circles in London.

Although Captain Robert F. Scott's expedition was decided upon before the arrival of the news of Peary's exploits, it admittedly was pressed forward with the intention to forestall a possible American expedition and because of quickened interest in polar exploration evidenced by the projected German and Belgian expeditions to the antarctic.

Lieutenant Earnest H. Shackleton was approached to join Captain Scott, but his engagements prevented him from going.

Captain Scott's expedition still depends upon the raising of the \$200,000 required. A considerable portion of this already has been promised, and the report that Commander Peary is going for the south pole will hasten the subscription of the remainder. The government will undoubtedly assist the enterprise financially.

A fine new line of Wedding invitations just received at this office.

SATURDAY
NIGHT TALKSBy REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.PERMITTED
COMPROMISE.International Bible Lesson for
Sept. 26, '09—(1 Cor. 10: 22-33).

The golden text for this lesson is as follows: "Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good to edification." This is supposed to be a temperance lesson in the scheme of the International committee, and the golden text is well chosen as a keynote, though it is doubtful if its bearing will be recognized at first. Temperance, to most people means total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as a beverage and prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and use of the same by the government. But there is another large class of people who declare, with the dictionary, that temperance means the moderate use of anything, and that neither the Bible, medical science or human history support the total abstinence view. Both parties do agree that the abuse of intoxicants is a curse, always has been and always will be, and are a unit in the conviction that the use and sale should be restricted to the lowest possible point. There is a third class which stands for selfish gratification of all bodily appetite, but they are a small minority of society and need not be considered in this connection.

Radicals and Conservatives. Here then, are the two parties, the radicals and the conservatives. The one class would banish alcohol from the face of the earth, knock in the head of every barrel, break every bottle, and destroy every form of intoxicant, used as a beverage, by every human being on this planet. The other class, would not make men virtuous by removing the temptation, but would educate, instruct and develop a race of men who would move as undisturbed and unharmed amid spirituous temptations as Daniel in the Lion's den. Both parties desire the same end. How can it be reached? Certainly not by maintaining a pitched battle among themselves. Much of modern so-called temperance work is verbal abuse of the other side. Instead of bombarding the common enemy, the temperance agitators train their guns upon those who do not wear their uniform. The conservative calls the radical hot-headed, impracticable, fanatical. He is a disturber of the peace, a crank, a lunatic, a one-idea man. And the radical retorts in kind that the conservative is an old fogy, behind the times, gone to seed, obsolete, out of date, a drag on the wheels of progress, a heartless back number. We hear this from pulpit and platform, we read it in paper and magazine, two forces ostensibly bent on righteousness, deliberately bombarding each other.

If the practical discontinuance of the evils of intemperance is the thing aimed at, why not bring to the campaign every available force. Why not use Love, and Light and Law against the foe, instead of putting love and law at loggerheads, each crying out against the other as a failure, and neither doing anything to fight the cure.

Striking Illustration.

A recent incident is a case in point. A temperance orator known throughout the country as a radical prohibitionist has made a public announcement that henceforth instead of engaging his influence in one direction, and in one direction only, he proposes to join hands with every man no matter how far along he may be in his conception of civic righteousness, who is honestly desirous of curtailing the rum power. He made the point very clear that he will not compromise with the enemy but he will compromise with the brethren. And he uses this illustration. When the sailor is out on the high seas with deep water under him, and no obstructions anywhere he can sail as he pleases, but when he is trying to make the harbor, in company with all sorts of craft headed for the same port, and there are reefs and shoals in addition, it is absolutely necessary to yield to others, to sheer off in this direction, and even back up possibly at times in order that he, and all his fellow voyagers may safely make the port. That is, altogether a different spirit than hoisting the black flag, compelling every disagreeing captive to walk the plank, insisting that my way is the only way, and that all who dare to think differently are knaves or imbeciles. In other words, instead of antagonizing he proposes to compromise with those who now see things from a different angle than his, with the idea that possibly he himself may come to see that wisdom will not die with him, and that some other method if it does not succeed, may at least have such a fair trial that everybody will be satisfied of its inefficiency. Compromise! Not with the enemy, but with the brethren, that at least is a plan worth considering. Is not such compromise permitted?

WASTE ON THE
FARM.

From authoritative reports by government officials it appears that some 2,687,021 cattle die in the United States annually from disease and exposure, most of them from neglect. From the same source it is also ascertained that the loss of sheep from the same causes is as great.

These figures only serve to show what a wasteful people we are. One of the excuses the beef trust makes for high prices of provisions is the enormous death rate of live stock on the range and on the farm, most of it due to pure triflingness of the herdsmen and the grazer. Indeed, the losses for highly neglect and exposure greatly exceed the losses by disease.

It would be impossible to estimate the waste of farm products after they mature in the field, but it is enormous—some of it traceable to thriftless husbandry or, in plain speeches downright laziness. One source of waste is imperfect cultivation, for millions of farmers persist in half cultivation, of large areas when they would make more by proper tillage of fewer acres. Then there is immense waste in the disregard of intelligent rotation of crops. This is the worst sort of waste, for it means devastation of soils that require years of provident tillage to replace. All over the East are abandoned farms that would to-day be gardens if they had been given intelligent cultivation. That farmer is not fit for his vocation who does not increase the fertility of his soil every year he cultivates it.

THE INCORPORATION
OF TRUSTS.

In a sane argument for the Federal Incorporation of Trusts, in the Atlantic, the author says this does not necessarily mean either a federal license or federal regulation for interstate corporations; it does not mean an extension of federal government, though it may mean an exercise of the restrictive power of the federal Congress. Federal government is not necessary if the federal power can be used to attack directly and logically the real evil, the abused power of one state to license an irresponsible corporation to do business in other states. The simplest course is sometimes so simple and so direct that, in our confusion or timidity in an important matter, we try to walk around it. The remedial federal law should be a simple and effective attack on the actual abuse; it should be a self-operating and effective prohibiting law, stating in detail the conditions of incorporation, management, and governing laws, necessary to enable a corporation to depart from the state of its birth to engage in interstate commerce, prescribing adequate penalties and making void and unenforceable by a corporation any contract made in violation of its provisions.

THE 24-HOUR
CLOCK.

A manufacturing concern in which only one-half of the employees work in the daytime has a twenty-four-hour clock in the timekeeper's office, by which the work record is noted. The business day begins at 1 o'clock in the morning, and when other clocks indicate midnight this factory timepiece shows that it is 24 o'clock. The men who go to work at the time ordinarily known as 6 p. m. are recorded as having started at 1 o'clock. The people in charge of the work say that this change in the timekeeping method has prevented many errors, and although it took the men a little while to become accustomed to it they now speak of 14 and 16 o'clock in a matter of fact way and without the smile which at first the strange figures provoked.

WOMAN, LOVELY
WOMAN.

Her waist begins just below her neck. Her hips have been planed off even with the rest of her body. She is usually buttoned up the back, and around her neck she wears a section of barbed wire covered with lace. She wears on her head a blond haystack of hair and on top of this a central dome with rings about the same size as those of Saturn. She is sawed in her gown like an Indian papoose, and on the end of her feet are dabs of patent leather. She walks on stilt-like heels with the expertise of a tight-rope dancer. The pores of her skin are full of fine white powder. This is a woman.

OUR IMMUNE
JUDGES.

If a general on the battlefield commits a grave strategical blunder which costs thousands of lives, the world is thrilled with horror; but a judge may so misapprehend a critical situation as to bring sorrow and suffering to unnumbered homes for generations, and we dumbly acquiesce, as if viewing a visitation from heaven.

SINGULAR HUMAN
NATURE.

It is singular how anxious a man is to hide a scandal in his family until he has committed a homicide, and how anxious he is to rattle the bones of the skeleton after the killing.

A SUGGES-
TION.

Another thing that might be done with ex-Presidents is to put them in charge of the Secret Service.

Mr. Charles Capen, master of the Boston Latin School, the son of a Unitarian minister and the youngest of twelve children, fairly illustrates old-fashioned Unitarian psychotherapy. He has taught in one school fifty-seven years and never lost a day and at the age of eighty-five is still teaching.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909

Exact Date for Death of Christ.

Scientist, Using Astronomical Data, Presents Interesting Calculations as to Time of the Crucifixion. Down to the Hour of the Day.

Professor L. H. Weston, of Portland, Ore., makes a very interesting calculation, fixing the date of the crucifixion of Christ on April 18 at noon, in the 74th Julian year, or the 29th year A. D. He does it by computing the position of the sun and moon.

According to Professor Weston, says The New York Herald, the full moon occurred at 7:41, Jerusalem mean time, on the 17th of April, 74 Julian. This was a Julian Sunday and was the thirteenth day of the moon by the Jewish calendar. It was a rule or law among the Jews that the day began at sunset; hence the calendar of Callippus invariably called that day following the sunset immediately after full moon the 14th day of the moon and a Sunday (sun's day). Thus, the full moon occurred at 7:41 in the morning of the 17th of April, Julian year, and that in the calendar of Callippus was the 13th day of the moon, or the one before the 14th, and was a Jewish Saturday.

The Passover was always celebrated on the 14th day of the moon next following the solar ingress into the first degree of Aries, the vernal equinox, and it must always, by law, be celebrated on the 14th day of the moon, as shown on the calendar calculated by the priest-hood.

In the Julian year 74 the sun entered Aries at 26 minutes after 5 P. M. on March 22, which was a Tuesday. The new moon following was at 19 minutes after 1 P. M. April 2, a Saturday. Full moon, then, falling on the 17th at 19 minutes to 8 A. M., shows Tertullian, the Latin historian, to be correct in affirming that the Passover feast was on the 18th of the calendar of April.

Again, says Professor Weston, modern ecclesiastical authorities on chronology find it impossible to assume that Christ was born later than 4 B. C., and Tertullian clearly states the nativity occurred in the forty-first of the Augustan monarchy and the twenty-eighth after the death of Cleopatra, thus in the 75th year of Rome, or 4 B. C. Christ was more than 32 years of age, for His ministry began the third year before the crucifixion. He was 33 years in 29 A. D.

Irenaeus says the crucifixion was at the end of Daniel's 70 weeks of prophecy. This ends about the commencement of the sixteenth year of Tiberius and the second year of the 202d Olympiad. More exactly, the sixteenth year of the reign of Tiberius began on August 9, 74 Julian, and the first year of the 202d Olympiad ended on July 14, 74 Julian, and this date also ended Daniel's 70 weeks. But the crucifixion was at the Passover, three months before the end of the Olympiad. Irenaeus used round numbers, and the fractional year is one-fourth minus. Accordingly, says Professor Weston, it would seem impossible to set any other late for the crucifixion of Jesus Christ than Monday, April 18, Julian year 74, at noon (sixth hour) Jerusalem.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg Pa., Post Office. Mrs. Laura Dodson, Mr. Scofield Richards, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Mr. Raymond Rhone, Mr. C. McHenry, Miss Beatrice Roberts, Miss Marion Opdyke, Mrs. Maggie Joan, J. E. Williams, Cards Mr. A. Baker, Miss Dorra Kline, Mrs. Ella Hileman, Mr. Libby, Mrs. Jennie Hollabaugh, (2).

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF

TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the food and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Woman's Body Turned to Stone.

Removal of Corpse at Montoursville Reveals a Remarkable Condition.

While engaged in removing a body from one cemetery to another at Montoursville, undertaker Spillet, of that place, made the rare discovery of a body completely turned to stone. The body was that of a woman named Rothfuss, which had been buried nearly eight years, and in that time had become totally petrified. The woman's grave was in the eastern part of the Quaker Hill cemetery near the fence, and in a section that is naturally wet, owing to the presence at that point of a number of springs. The soil is a red shale.

When the casket containing the body was uncovered it was found by the men that it was in a remarkably good condition, considering the length of time that it had been buried. When they came to lift it they were astonished at its great weight, and an investigation made by opening the casket in the grave disclosed the fact that the woman's body had turned to stone—that the state of petrification was so complete as to really be remarkable. The face was without so much as a wrinkle. The weight of the petrified corpse was such that it required the combined strength of five men to raise the casket out of the grave, and even then this was accomplished only by raising one end of it at a time, propping the other end up as the work proceeded.

Joseph King's "East Lynne."

"East Lynne" is an old play, but it is one of the best. Joseph King's company will appear at Columbia Theatre on Sept. 23, (one night only) and a fine performance is assured. The story of "East Lynne" is so familiar it seems almost superfluous to attempt any outline of it, but a paragraph or two in that direction may not be amiss.

Lady Isabelle is married to Archibald Carlyle, and, though in love with her husband, is insanely and unjustly jealous of Barbara Hare, a family friend and lifelong acquaintance of Archibald. Her jealousy is fanned into hatred by a designing villain, Sir Francis Levison, and she, after several years of happy married life, is induced to leave her husband through the false representations of Levison. Deserted by the destroyer of her peace, she is left alone to the mercy of the world. Miserable and remorseful she gains entrance into her former husband's home in the guise of a French governess and is enabled to see and be with her children, although unable to re-establish herself as his wife, for, on her desertion, Archibald had married Barbara Hare. She finds some solace and comfort, however, in the care of her children. The death of her eldest, however, undermines her own health, and finding herself at death's door, she calls for her former husband, discloses her identity, and with his forgiveness passes into the great beyond.

Prices, 10-20-30-50.

A Great Introductory Offer.

The Subscription News Agency is making a great offer of \$6.75 worth of magazines and newspapers for only \$2.00. You get eleven up-to-date magazines for three months with "The Philadelphia Press," the great home paper, six days a week, six months, all for the small sum of only \$2.00. How can we do it? Well, it is to introduce you to them all that each has made a special arrangement which makes it possible for us. Stop and consider how every member of the family can enjoy and be profitably entertained by taking advantage of this wonderful offer in the best class of current literature. Subscriptions should be sent at once to The Subscription News Agency, Box 1275, to "The Philadelphia Press." If you desire further information, write for illustrated circular.

Governor Hanly Coming.

Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana, who is making a tour of Pennsylvania this autumn under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League in the interest of local option, will address a great Local Option Mass Meeting in the Opera House at Bloomsburg, Pa., October 1, 1909, at 8 o'clock.

Governor Hanly, who in January last, closed an unusually successful term of four years as Chief Executive of the Hoosier State, is easily the foremost local option advocate on the American platform.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Good Year for Game.

Plenty of Bear, Deer and Rabbits Wait for Gunners to Come Around.

The State game commission predicts that all kinds of game will be plentiful this year. Reports have been received on all animals except squirrels, but it is believed the friskers will be found in abundance, too.

"Bear, deer and rabbit," says Chief Game Protector Kalbitz, "will be found in larger number than for many years and so will turkeys and pheasants. I believe the increase is due to the protective laws, and also to the fact that the people are learning that unless due economy is exercised many of the game animals and birds will become extinct."

More bears were killed in this State last year than buck deer. The number of each killed was more than 400.

Abusing the Automobile.

It must strike the average newspaper reader, as it does *The Record*, that it is high time for the adoption of effective measures to put a stop to the automobile slaughter that engages so large a share of the attention of the newsgatherers in all parts of the country. It is needless to dwell on the number and nature of the automobile fatalities chronicled in the public prints almost every day. The public understands that most of these appalling accidents are due to the driving of high-power cars along the public highways at railroad speed, in defiance of ordinary common sense and in plain violation of the law.

It would seem that the automobile manufacturers themselves, who do not a little to develop the speed mania by promoting long-distance races and other contests that must of necessity be held on the public roads if held at all, ought now to get together to check an evil that they have thoughtlessly fostered. The time when cross-country races between various makes of cars served a useful advertising purpose has gone by. It is no longer necessary to demonstrate that this car or that car is capable of attaining a high speed. The public is pretty well satisfied that every automobile manufacturer who has sense enough to advertise his wares turns out a vehicle that will go as fast as any sane man has a desire to travel on macadam or dirt roads. Continuance of the speed demonstrations, with their attendant fatalities, is doing more harm than good. Its tendency is not to encourage prospective automobile buyers, but to frighten them off.

The automobile is being subjected to abuses that must be discouraged. It is to the interest of the trade and the public to join hands in shutting down on excessive speeding elsewhere than on the race tracks. If a man chooses to break his neck while running a racing car 60 or 80 miles an hour within a fenced inclosure, that is his own affair. When he undertakes to brave death on the highways, and in so doing exposes the lives and property of others to the penalties of his recklessness, it becomes everybody's business. The automobile manufacturers, the clubs and the State, city and borough or township authorities ought all to join hands in an effort to suppress scorching and enforce the law. Prevalent practices are slowly but surely paving the way for State legislation outlawing the construction of machines of high power. The only way to avert such legislation is to use automobile power judiciously and within the limits of the present law.—*Phila. Record*.

Typhoid at Sunbury.

Sunbury has twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and new cases continue to develop. The Board of Health has taken samples of water and forwarded them to the state chemist at Harrisburg, for analysis. The cause of the outbreak is generally believed to be due to the impure water used for domestic purposes.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia County and will be presented to the Court for confirmation nisi on Monday, September 27, 1909, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolutely by the Prothonotary, namely:

First and final account of the Berwick Savings and Trust Company, Trustee of the estate of Elijah Fulmer, dec'd.
First and final account of M. C. Heller, guardian of M. Alex. Lutz, dec'd.
First and final account of T. J. Vanderslice, Trustee of Jacob Moyer, dec'd.
FREEZE QUICK, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, Pa., Sept. 1, 1909. 9-2-41.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators, executors and guardians' accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of Columbia County and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 27th, A. D. 1909 at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1 First and final account of C. W. McCaslin, administrator of the estate of William Jones, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Pa.

No. 2 First and final account of W. H. Gable and W. A. Gable, administrators of the estate of H. H. Gable, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.

No. 3 First and final account of W. C. Oliver, administrator of the estate of Alice Miller, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.

No. 4 First and final account of Clyde C. Creveling, administrator of the estate of Benson H. Creveling, deceased, late of Scott township, Pa.

No. 5 First and final account of Clyde C. Creveling, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of the estate of Dorothy A. Creveling, deceased, late of Scott township, Pa.

No. 6 First and final account of C. D. Bowers, administrator of the estate of Catharine Bowers, deceased, late of Catawissa borough, Pa.

No. 7 First and final account of Isaiah W. Helwig, administrator of the estate of Emma Helwig, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.

No. 8 First and partial account of M. A. Markle and D. A. Markle, administrators of the estate of Susan D. Markle, deceased, late of Berwick borough, Pa.

No. 9 First and final account of David H. Walsh, administrator of the estate of Honora Burke, deceased, late of Centerville, Pa.

No. 10 First and final account of Alice A. Richart and Lester L. Richart, administrators of the estate of W. Clark Richart, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 11 First and final account of John M. Welsh and Archibald Patterson, executors of the estate of Abner Welsh, deceased, late of Orange township, Pa.

No. 12 First and partial account of Cora Conner, administrator c. t. a. and L. Creasy Conner, administrator of C. A. Conner, deceased, who was the administrator c. t. a. of the estate of George Conner, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 13 First and final account of William P. Vanderslice, administrator of the estate of Clara A. Vanderslice, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Pa.

No. 14 First and final account of John S. Scott, administrator of the estate of Lydia Remaley, deceased, late of Center township, Pa.

No. 15 First and final account of Arthur B. Naylor, executor of the estate of William W. Barret, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 16 First and final account of W. E. Geiger and Isaiah B. Geiger, executors of the estate of Samuel Geiger, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 17 First and final account of L. B. Knorr, administrator of the estate of Samuel Knorr, deceased, late of Briar-creek township, Pa.

No. 18 First and final account of Joe W. Helwig, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Jacob Fetterman, deceased, late of Roaringcreek township, Pa.

No. 19 First and final account of Frank Ikeler, trustee, to make sale of the real estate of Delilah Cramer, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 20 First and partial account of Elizabeth Parker, executrix of the estate of Wm. U. Parker, deceased, late of Greenwood township, Pa.

No. 21 First and final account of Anna Elizabeth Marsch (now Mrs. Perry Swisher) administratrix of the estate of Elmina Marsch, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 22 First and partial account of F. A. Witman, executor of the estate of James M. Seesholtz, deceased, late of Berwick, Pa.

No. 23 First and final account of William Mensch, executor of the estate of Hester J. Barton, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 24 First account of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company and Elizabeth Johnston, trustees under the will of William H. Johnston, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa. as stated by the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company, surviving trustee.

No. 25 First and final account of W. H. Maust and E. V. Maust, administrators of the estate of Joseph Maust, deceased, late of Madison township, Pa.

FRANK W. MILLER, Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., August 23, 1909.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25th, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stone in line of lands formerly of B. F. Sharpless and C. R. Kressler, thence by land of C. R. Kressler and other lands of the said E. B. Tustin, south seventy-eight and three-fourth degrees west, seven hundred and twenty-nine and one-half feet to a stone in line of lands of the Rosemont Cemetery Company, thence by the same south sixteen and one-half degrees east six hundred and twenty-five feet to a stone, thence south twenty-three degrees east six hundred and thirteen and eight-tenth feet to a stone in line of lands of Lyrra Creveling, thence by same north seventy-one and one-fourth degrees east seven hundred and fifty feet to a stone in line of lands formerly of B. F. Sharpless, thence by the same north twenty-two degrees west eleven hundred and seventy-two feet to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, strict measure.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Permeia E. Hulshizer vs. E. B. Tustin, and to be sold as the property of E. B. Tustin.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff, Clinton Herring, Attorney.

The R. E. Hartman Store
Bloomsburg, Pa.New Goods
At New Prices

Everything in this advertisement has just arrived and our prices will show the power of spot cash buying. Many items are in small quantities and cannot be duplicated at these prices.

10c. Embroidery. The kinds we have been asking 15 cents and 18 cents for are here now at 10 cents a yard.

5c. Lace and Embroidery. 1000 yards of new lace and embroidery at the lowest prices you have ever seen for qualities equal to these.

25c. Shirts. Men's and Boys' shirts in light and dark madras and percale at less than cost of making.

5c. Men's Half Hose. 300 pairs Men's black socks at half the price usually asked.

10c. Hose Supporters. Women's Military Hose Supporters in all colors.

10c. Children's Waists and Drawers. Muslin waists and drawers in all sizes to start with, well made and much under price.

Infants' white shoes with black tips 10c a pair.

The R. E. Hartman Store
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dime Stamps With Every Purchase

Alexander Brothers & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU SMOKED A

ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Pennsylvania Railroad

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

TO

NIAGARA FALLS

October 6, 1909

Round-Trip Rate \$7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.

Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Day Coaches running via the

PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.

Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including day of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning. Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.